9/4/86 53320-2

LOUISIANA

JOB SERVICE

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Dudley J. Patin, Jr., Secretary

BATON ROUGE
P.O. BOX 94094

JULY, 1986

RELEASE DATE:
AUGUST 25, 1986

LOUISIANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(in thousands)	PRELIMINARY JULY 1986				REVISED JUNE 1986				REVISED JULY 1985			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
LOUISIANA	1,964.1	1,713.3	250.8	12.8	1,992.4	1,717.8	274.6	13.8	1,999.2	1,758.4	240.8	12.0
LABOR MARKET AREAS:												
Alexandria 1/	58.7	52.5	6.2	10.6	59.6	52.8	6.8	11.4	58.5	52.2	6.3	10.8
Baton Rouge 2/	258.0	230.3	27.7	10.7	259.8	229.8	30.0	11.6	259.0	229.7	29.3	11.3
Houma - Thibodaux 3/	74.7	61.7	13.0	17.4	76.1	62.0	14.1	18.6	79.4	70.3	9.1	11.5
Lafayette 4/	108.7	93.0	15.7	14.5	111.1	94.5	16.6	14.9	111.1	100.4	10.7	9.6
Lake Charles 5/	71.8	61.2	10.6	14.8	74.0	62.5	11.5	15.5	76.5	64.9	11.6	15.2
Monroe 6/	67.9	61.7	6.2	9.2	68.2	61.0	7.2	10.6	67.8	61.4	6.4	9.5
New Orleans 7/	585.8	524.3	61.5	10.5	593.7	525.5	68.2	11.5	615.1	543.5	71.6	11.6
Shreveport 8/	162.0	143.8	18.2	11.2	164.8	144.6	20.2	12.2	169.0	153.3	15.7	9.3

Parishes included in above Labor Market Areas are listed at the end of the Employment and Payroll Trends narrative.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural employment for the state during July totaled 1,506,100, a decrease of 18,000 workers from June's revised level and 83,500 below the comparable period a year ago. A decrease in state and local government payrolls was largely responsible for the decrease in the nonmanufacturing sector. Both the durable and nondurable goods segments of manufacturing experienced decreases.

This public document was published at a total cost of $1,079.79. 2,900 copies of this public document were published in this 1st printing at a cost of $1,079.79. The total cost of all printing of this document, including reprints, is $1,079.79. This document was published by the Louisiana Department of Labor, Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Unit, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge, La. 70804-9094. Its purpose is to disseminate information pertaining to labor market developments and employment trends under the authority of Part 602.6, Title 20, Chap. V. of the Code of Federal Regulations. It was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31.

Employment in the durable goods segment of manufacturing, estimated at 72,800 for July, was 300 below the revised figure for June and 10,100 below the July 1985 figure. Stone, clay and glass products employment was down due in large part to decreased production of concrete, gypsum and plaster products.

Estimated employment in the nondurable goods segment of manufacturing was 93,900, a decrease of 500 from the June revised level of 94,400 and 2,100 below the year-ago figure. A decrease in the canning of seafood accounted for much of the drop in food and kindred products employment. Increased production of certain miscellaneous converted paper products was largely responsible for the upturn in paper and allied products employment. Other nondurable goods showed a decrease.

Employment for nonmanufacturing was estimated at 1,339,400 for July a decrease of 17,200 from last month's figure and 71,300 lower than July a year ago. Mining employment was down as a result of a downturn in the exploration for oil and gas. An increase in heavy construction activity was most significant in the total construction payrolls. All segments for transportation and public utilities showed an increase except railroad transportation which remained unchanged. Both wholesale and retail trade experienced a decrease in employment for July. There were significant decreases in the durable goods segment of wholesale trade and in the food stores and eating and drinking places segments of retail trade. Less activity in banking was largely responsible for the decline in finance, insurance and real estate. Services employment was down due in large part to a seasonal decrease in educational services. Government employment for July was lower as a result of seasonal decreases in state and local education.

Average weekly earnings of Louisiana's 118,200 production workers in manufacturing increased from $437.37 in June to $440.59 in July, an increase of $3.22, and an increase of $11.29 above the comparable period a year ago. Average hourly earnings were $0.13 higher in July than last month and $0.30 more than July of last year. Weekly hours averaged 41.1 for the current month, down by 0.2 hours from June's revised figure.

Total unemployment for Louisiana stood at 250,800 in July, a decrease of 23,800 below the June revised level of 274,600. The unemployment rate for July was 12.8 percent compared to 13.8 percent for last month and 12.0 percent for July a year ago. The comparable national unemployment rate for July was 7.0 percent compared to 7.3 percent in June and 7.4 percent for July of last year. The state's civilian labor force moved from 1,992,400 in June to 1,964,100 in July, a decrease of 28,300. Total employment for Louisiana went from 1,717,800 in June to 1,713,300 in July, a decrease of 4,500. Although covered unemployment is still high, and nonagricultural employment decreasing, it may be that many of the almost 30,000 new and re-entrants to the labor force this summer were so discouraged by the overcrowded job market that they withdrew from the job search earlier than usual.

Louisiana's unemployment rate is expected to go down during the next month. School employment will likely increase with the beginning of the school term. Trade employment will probably benefit with the reopening of schools.

1/ Rapides Parish only. 2/ Includes Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge parishes. 3/ Includes LaFourche and Terrebonne parishes. 4/ Includes Lafayette and St. Martin parishes. 5/ Calcasieu Parish only. 6/ Ouachita Parish only. 7/ Includes Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, St. Tammany , St. Charles and St. John the Baptist parishes. 8/ Includes Bossier and Caddo parishes.

LOUISIANA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change from June 1986	Net Change from July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1,506.1	1,524.1	1,589.6	-18.0	-83.5
MINING	59.2	60.0	81.3	- 0.8	-22.1
Oil and Gas Extraction	55.6	56.4	78.3	- 0.8	-22.7
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.6	3.6	3.0	0	+ 0.6
CONSTRUCTION	94.4	93.1	106.8	+ 1.3	-12.4
MANUFACTURING	166.7	167.5	178.9	- 0.8	-12.2
Durable Goods	72.8	73.1	82.9	- 0.3	-10.1
Lumber and Wood Products	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	0.5	0.5	0.8	0	- 0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.1	6.4	7.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.1	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	13.7	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.3	10.1	- 0.1	- 1.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	7.4	7.4	11.1	0	- 3.7
Transportation Equipment	19.3	19.4	21.3	- 0.1	- 2.0
Other Durable Goods (1)	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	93.9	94.4	96.0	- 0.5	- 2.1
Food & Kindred Products	21.5	21.9	21.3	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.3	8.3	8.6	0	- 0.3
Paper & Allied Products	11.6	11.4	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Printing & Publishing	9.9	10.0	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	26.5	26.5	28.5	0	- 2.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	12.1	12.1	12.5	0	- 0.4
Petroleum Refining	11.5	11.5	11.8	0	- 0.3
Other Nondurable Goods (2)	4.0	4.2	3.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.6	105.2	115.1	+ 1.4	- 8.5
Railroad Transportation	5.7	5.7	6.2	0	- 0.5
Transportation, ex. Railroads	60.2	59.7	66.6	+ 0.5	- 6.4
Water Transportation	27.5	26.9	30.2	+ 0.6	- 2.7
Communication & Electric, Gas & Sanitary Ser.	40.7	39.8	42.3	+ 0.9	- 1.6
Communication, Exc. U S Postal Service	19.1	18.1	20.3	+ 1.0	- 1.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	21.6	21.7	22.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	378.4	380.5	387.0	- 2.1	- 8.6
Wholesale Trade	85.2	86.0	93.0	- 0.8	- 7.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	47.4	48.3	53.8	- 0.9	- 6.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	37.8	37.7	39.2	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Retail Trade	293.2	294.5	294.0	- 1.3	- 0.8
Gen. Merchandise, Apparel & Acc.	59.4	59.4	58.3	0	+ 1.1
Food Stores	57.6	58.1	55.1	- 0.5	+ 2.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	32.1	32.1	33.3	0	- 1.2
Eating & Drinking Places	90.3	90.9	90.9	- 0.6	- 0.6
Other Retail Trade	53.8	54.0	56.4	- 0.2	- 2.6

LOUISIANA - CONTINUED
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change from June 1985	Net Change from July 1985
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	85.2	85.3	85.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Banking	27.4	27.6	27.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
SERVICES	313.1	315.2	319.3	- 2.1	- 6.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	21.6	21.7	23.5	- 0.1	- 1.9
Personal Services	15.8	15.7	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Business Services	52.3	52.8	58.6	- 0.5	- 6.3
Auto Repair, Services & Garages	11.0	10.8	10.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Repair Services	6.8	6.7	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Amusement & Recreation Services	9.8	9.9	11.1	- 0.1	- 1.3
Health Services	93.0	92.5	92.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Legal Services	14.0	14.1	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	22.2	24.1	19.3	- 1.9	+ 2.9
Social Services	17.3	17.9	17.3	- 0.6	0
Membership Organizations	26.2	26.0	26.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Services	17.1	16.8	17.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
GOVERNMENT	302.5	317.3	315.4	-14.8	-12.9
Federal	35.8	35.6	36.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
State and Local	266.7	281.7	279.4	-15.0	-12.7
State	95.6	98.0	99.8	- 2.4	- 4.2
Local	171.1	183.7	179.6	-12.6	- 8.5

* Preliminary **Revised
(1) Includes Professional equipment and misc. manufacturing industries
(2) Includes Leather, Rubber and Textile products.

All estimates of Nonagricultural wage and salaried workers in this publication are prepared in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the exception of the Alexandria LMA which is prepared under the auspices of the Louisiana Department of Labor, and include all full time and part time workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN LOUISIANA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**
All MANUFACTURING (1)	$440.59	$437.37	$429.30	41.1	41.3	41.2	$10.72	$10.59	$10.42
Durable Goods	374.53	375.41	387.69	39.3	39.6	41.2	9.53	9.48	9.41
Lumber & Wood Products	315.21	303.71	300.62	39.9	39.7	40.9	7.90	7.65	7.35
Stone, Clay, & Glass Pdts.	397.52	365.90	348.17	41.8	39.6	41.4	9.51	9.24	8.41
Fabricated Metal Products	361.54	384.71	437.11	37.7	40.2	46.6	9.59	9.57	9.38
Machinery, ex. Electrical	377.06	395.50	406.16	39.9	41.5	41.7	9.45	9.53	9.74
Electric & Electronic Equip.	403.13	458.10	389.50	38.8	39.8	36.3	10.39	11.51	10.73
Transportation Equipment	424.71	412.44	429.26	39.0	38.8	39.6	10.89	10.63	10.84
Nondurable Goods	497.57	492.92	470.92	42.6	42.9	41.2	11.68	11.49	11.43
Food & Kindred Products	334.56	314.41	299.49	40.9	39.9	38.2	8.18	7.88	7.84
Apparel & Other Textile Pdts.	215.87	224.40	179.59	40.5	40.0	32.3	5.33	5.61	5.56
Paper & Allied Products	606.59	633.41	589.17	44.8	45.8	44.6	13.54	13.83	13.21
Printing & Publishing	386.88	390.37	369.94	37.2	37.9	38.9	10.40	10.30	9.51
Chemicals & Allied Pdts.	658.76	660.62	638.85	43.0	44.1	43.4	15.32	14.98	14.72
Petroleum & Coal Products	732.35	691.67	707.00	48.5	47.8	47.9	15.10	14.47	14.76
Petroleum Refining	751.41	707.13	728.51	49.5	48.6	48.6	15.18	14.55	14.99
MINING	542.85	557.38	520.34	47.0	48.3	46.5	11.55	11.54	11.19
COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	508.18	531.99	508.41	40.3	41.4	41.2	12.61	12.85	12.34
BANKING	268.62	265.32	251.08	39.1	40.2	38.1	6.87	6.60	6.59

(1) Data in the average earnings table are for approximately 118,200 full and part-time workers in manufacturing and 88,500 nonsupervisory employees in communications, public utilities, mining and banking. The averages are computed on a "Gross" basis and reflect over-time, late shift work and incentive rates.

LOUISIANA EMPLOYMENT SITUATION BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	PRELIMINARY 07 86				REVISED 06 86			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPL.	UNEMP	RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPL.	UNEMP	RATE
CROWLEY (ACADIA)	25,950	20,950	5,000	19.3	26,050	21,075	4,975	19.1
OAKDALE (ALLEN)	9,700	8,250	1,450	14.9	9,725	8,175	1,550	15.8
NAPOLEONVILLE (ASSUMPTION)	8,450	6,775	1,675	19.7	8,500	6,750	1,750	20.6
BUNKIE (AVOYELLES)	17,525	14,275	3,250	18.5	17,925	14,275	3,650	20.3
DERIDDER (BEAUREGARD)	13,900	12,150	1,750	12.6	14,050	12,075	1,975	14.1
ARCADIA (BIENVILLE)	6,825	5,900	925	13.5	6,925	5,875	1,050	15.1
COLUMBIA (CALDWELL)	4,825	4,025	800	16.6	4,975	4,075	900	18.2
CAMERON (CAMERON)	5,375	4,825	550	10.0	5,400	4,825	575	10.4
JONESVILLE (CATAHOULA)	5,175	4,025	1,150	22.1	5,375	4,050	1,325	24.5
HOMER (CLAIBORNE)	8,150	7,200	950	11.6	8,100	7,125	975	11.9
FERRIDAY (CONCORDIA)	10,850	8,825	2,025	18.7	11,075	8,850	2,225	20.1
MANSFIELD (DESOTO)	14,750	12,775	1,975	13.4	15,100	12,750	2,350	15.6
LAKE PROVIDENCE (E. CARROLL)	4,775	3,850	925	19.3	4,975	3,925	1,050	21.1
CLINTON (EAST FELICIANA)	8,600	7,525	1,075	12.5	8,600	7,450	1,150	13.5
VILLE PLATTE(EVANGELINE)	14,875	12,150	2,725	18.3	15,175	12,150	3,025	19.9
WINNSBORO (FRANKLIN)	8,900	7,400	1,500	16.9	9,200	7,475	1,725	18.9
COLFAX (GRANT)	7,200	6,225	975	13.6	7,275	6,175	1,100	15.1
NEW IBERIA (IBERIA)	31,650	25,400	6,250	19.7	32,050	25,525	6,525	20.3
PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE)	12,475	10,325	2,150	17.2	12,675	10,350	2,325	18.4
JONESBORO (JACKSON)	7,225	6,525	700	9.8	7,225	6,450	775	10.8
JENNINGS (JEFFERSON DAVIS)	14,250	11,425	2,825	19.9	14,200	11,500	2,700	19.0
JENA (LASALLE)	7,850	6,775	1,075	13.7	7,975	6,750	1,225	15.4
RUSTON (LINCOLN)	17,825	16,675	1,150	6.4	18,000	16,750	1,250	7.0
TALLULAH (MADISON)	6,250	5,350	900	14.4	6,525	5,500	1,025	15.6
BASTROP (MOREHOUSE)	13,100	11,100	2,000	15.3	13,425	11,150	2,275	17.0
NATCHITOCHES (NATCHITOCHES)	17,375	15,350	2,025	11.6	17,600	15,350	2,250	12.8
POINT-A-LA-HACHE (PLAQUM.)	10,475	9,350	1,125	10.8	10,625	9,325	1,300	12.3
NEW ROADS (POINTE COUPEE)	8,525	6,725	1,800	21.2	8,625	6,750	1,875	21.8
COUSHATTA (RED RIVER)	4,450	3,925	525	11.7	4,525	3,925	600	13.2
RAYVILLE (RICHLAND)	8,850	7,550	1,300	14.8	9,125	7,600	1,525	16.7
MANY (SABINE)	10,375	8,925	1,450	13.9	10,550	8,975	1,575	15.0
GREENSBURG (ST. HELENA)	3,525	3,025	500	14.4	3,525	3,000	525	14.6
LUTCHER (ST. JAMES)	8,875	7,400	1,475	16.7	9,025	7,350	1,675	18.5
OPELOUSAS (ST. LANDRY)	37,625	29,925	7,700	20.5	38,225	29,900	8,325	21.8
MORGAN CITY (ST. MARY)	32,850	25,775	7,075	21.6	33,300	25,725	7,575	22.8
HAMMOND (TANGIPAHOA)	38,575	33,000	5,575	14.4	39,500	33,225	6,275	15.9
ST. JOSEPH (TENSAS)	3,450	3,075	375	10.8	3,550	3,150	400	11.5
FARMERVILLE (UNION)	8,700	7,550	1,150	13.2	8,850	7,525	1,325	14.9
ABBEVILLE (VERMILION)	23,125	18,625	4,500	19.5	23,525	18,675	4,850	20.6
LEESVILLE (VERNON)	18,900	17,300	1,600	8.5	18,700	16,975	1,725	9.3
BOGALUSA (WASHINGTON)	18,625	16,100	2,525	13.6	18,850	16,125	2,725	14.5
MINDEN (WEBSTER)	20,400	17,600	2,800	13.7	20,725	17,550	3,175	15.4
OAK GROVE (WEST CARROLL)	5,250	4,075	1,175	22.2	5,550	4,150	1,400	25.4
ST. FRANCISVILLE (W. FELIC.)	4,325	3,725	600	13.8	4,375	3,725	650	14.7
WINNFIELD (WINN)	5,775	5,100	675	11.7	5,850	5,050	800	13.7

NOTE: LABOR MARKET AREAS ARE DESIGNATED BY NAME OF PRINCIPAL TOWN, BUT INCLUDE ALL OF PARISH IN PARENTHESIS.

ABOVE DATA ROUNDED TO NEAREST 25 EXCEPT LMAS AND STATEWIDE WHICH ARE ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100. SUBTOTALS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. RATES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED DATA.

ALEXANDRIA AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	44.6	44.9	44.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.5	3.4	0	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	- 0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0
Other Durable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.2	1.0	0	+ 0.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.6	0	+ 0.2
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10.9	11.1	11.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Retail Trade	8.7	8.9	8.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
Gen. Mdse., App. & Acc.	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Auto Dlrs. & Svc. Sta.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Other Retail Trade	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
SERVICES	9.9	9.9	9.5	0	+ 0.4
Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0	+ 0.1
GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.6	12.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Federal	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
State and Local	9.8	10.0	10.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
State	5.2	5.1	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Local	4.6	4.9	4.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural employment in the Alexandria area was estimated at 44,600 during July. This estimate was 300 fewer than June and 200 more than July of last year.

Estimated employment in manufacturing during July totaled 3,500. This total was unchanged since the previous month and 100 more than July of last year. Durable goods since last year has decreased by 100 and nondurable goods has increased by 200. This increase in nondurable goods was the result of a temporary layoff last year in July.

Employment in nonmanufacturing was estimated to be 41,000 during July, down 300 since last month and 100 more than July of last year. Since last month there were some slight increases and decreases which were seasonal. During July construction and state employment gained slightly, but retail trade and local government declined resulting in an overall loss. Compared to July of last year retail trade and state government are lower, with services and local government showing an increase.

During the next thirty days the outlook for employment and unemployment should remain relatively stable, with a slight growth in retail trade.

BATON ROUGE AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	211.7	211.8	214.2	- 0.1	- 2.5
MANUFACTURING	19.8	20.0	21.0	- 0.2	- 1.2
Durable Goods	4.2	4.4	4.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.8	0.9	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1.0	1.1	1.0	- 0.1	0
Other Durable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	15.6	15.6	16.6	0	- 1.0
Food & Kindred Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	- 0.2
Chemicals and Petroleum Products	11.4	11.4	12.1	0	- 0.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0
MINING	1.2	1.3	1.2	- 0.1	0
CONSTRUCTION	21.5	21.6	21.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILTIES	10.6	10.3	10.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	50.8	50.9	52.5	- 0.1	- 1.7
Wholesale Trade	10.6	10.7	11.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	7.4	7.5	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.4	0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	40.2	40.2	41.2	0	- 1.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	13.9	14.0	13.9	- 0.1	0
Banking	4.2	4.3	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
SERVICES	42.1	41.8	41.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
GOVERNMENT	51.8	51.9	52.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Federal	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
State and Local	49.6	49.7	50.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
State	28.4	28.6	28.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Local	21.2	21.1	21.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7

BATON ROUGE AREA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**
All MANUFACTURING (1)	$505.04	$520.00	$537.84	40.5	41.6	43.2	$12.47	$12.50	$12.45
Petro-Chemicals	649.82	689.68	687.09	43.7	46.6	46.3	14.87	14.80	14.84

Data in the average earnings table are for approximately 12,200 production workers and are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect overtime, late shift work and incentive rates.

BATON ROUGE AREA

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Nonagricultural employment in the Baton Rouge LMA at 211,700 during July was down 100 from June's revised estimate. Manufacturing was down; nonmanufacturing was up during the current period.

Employment in manufacturing totaled 19,800 in July and was down from June's revised estimate. Stone, clay and glass products were down due to less business in concrete, gypsum, and plaster products. Fabricated metals products was down due to the end of a specific job for which extra labor was hired.

Total nonmanufacturing employment was up during the current period. Mining was down due to less business in oil and gas field services. Construction was down due to less business in general building contractors, nonresidental buildings and in heavy construction, except highway and street construction. Transportation and public utilities was up due to more business in transportation on rivers and canals, in services incidental to water transportation, in telephone communications (wire or radio), in sanitary services, and temporary summer help in water supply. Wholesale trade, durable goods was down due to less business in furniture and home furnishings and in electrical goods. Retail trade showed no change during the current period. Banking was down due to less business in commercial and stock savings banks. Services were up due to a seasonal increase in personnel supply services, and more business in hotels, motels, and tourist courts, in automotive services, except repair, and in miscellaneous amusement and recreation services. State government was down due to budget reductions, and local government was up due to increases in executive and legislative offices combined.

Average weekly earnings of the Baton Rouge LMA's 12,200 production workers in all manufacturing was $505.04, down $14.96 from June's revised average. Average weekly hours were down 1.1 hours and average hourly earnings were down three cents per hour. Less overtime worked at premium pay contributed to these changes.

Total employment of Baton Rouge LMA's residents was estimated at 230,300 during July, up 500 from June's revised estimate and up 600 over July of last year. Unemployment at 27,700 during July was down 2,600 from last month's revised estimate. July's unemployment rate was 10.7 percent, down from June's revised 11.6 percent. The statewide unemployment rate was 12.8 percent and the national rate was 7.0 during July. The Baton Rouge LMA civilian labor force totaled 258,000 during the current period.

Unemployment and the unemployment rate is expected to decline during the coming months as unemployed students leave the labor force to return to school.

The Baton Rouge Job Service Office served 4,233 individuals with new or renewal applications, and placed 1,359 applicants in jobs during July.

The consumer price index for June, 1986 for all urban consumers was 327.9 and for all urban wage and clerical workers 323.0 using base period 1967=100.

HOUMA - THIBODAUX AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	54.0	54.6	62.4	- 0.6	- 8.4
MANUFACTURING	3.8	3.9	5.5	- 0.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	2.3	2.4	3.7	- 0.1	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.8	0	- 0.3
MINING	6.9	6.7	8.3	+ 0.2	- 1.4
CONSTRUCTION	2.2	2.2	2.8	0	- 0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.1	6.0	7.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Water Transportation	4.1	4.0	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	13.7	13.7	15.6	0	- 1.9
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.2	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Retail Trade	10.6	10.5	11.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Eating & Drinking Places	3.0	3.0	3.6	0	- 0.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	2.6	2.8	2.6	- 0.2	0
SERVICES	8.3	8.5	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
GOVERNMENT	10.4	10.8	10.9	- 0.4	- 0.5
Federal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
State and Local	9.9	10.3	10.4	- 0.4	- 0.5
State	2.4	2.5	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Local	7.5	7.8	7.6	- 0.3	- 0.1

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural employment in the Houma-Thibodaux LMA in July moved down to 54,000, a level 600 below June. The largest decrease was in government and was mainly seasonal in nature. Since July of 1985, total nonagricultural employment lost 8,400 workers, displaying a loss of 13.5 percent. Over the year, every industry division moved downward, except finance, insurance, and real estate, which stood at the same total as in July of last year. Total nonagricultural employment is now at the lowest since April of 1977.

Manufacturing employment totaled 3,800 in July, showing a decrease of 100 over the previous month. Durable goods was down 100 due to the decline of business activity in the area. Nondurable goods remained unchanged over the previous month. Compared to one year ago, manufacturing is down 1,700.

Government showed a decrease in state and local government, mainly reflecting normal summer downturns in educational services. Finance, insurance and real estate tapered off in each major sector. Services were lowered by layoffs in several industries. More favorably, mining edged up in the best season of the year for outside activity. Water transportation added workers. In trade, a minor upturn in retail trade was offset by a small downturn in the durable goods segment of wholesale trade. Construction held steady.

Estimated unemployment in July moved down to 13,000, a level 1,100 below June. A decrease in the number of entrants and re-entrants into the labor force was partly responsible. Joblessness persently comprises 17.4 percent of the labor force compared to 18.6 percent in June and 11.5 percent in July of last year. The July rate was much higher than the state rate of 12.8 percent and very much higher than the comparable national rate of 7.0 percent. Beneficiaries of regular unemployment insurance totaled 4,534.

HOUMA - THIBODAUX AREA
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS - CONTINUED

Nonagricultural employment in the coming months is expected to show a small overall seasonal gain. Educational services will pull back up from the mid-summer low. Total changes in employment will depend greatly on developments in the oil and gas industry. Unemployment is expected to decrease slightly as many entrants and re-entrants withdraw from the labor force to return to school.

LAFAYETTE AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	90.0	91.7	99.5	- 1.7	- 9.5
MANUFACTURING	4.9	5.3	6.1	- 0.4	- 1.2
Durable Goods	1.8	1.9	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.4	4.0	- 0.3	- 0.9
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	- 0.1	0
MINING	14.0	14.4	17.3	- 0.4	- 3.3
CONSTRUCTION	4.5	4.5	5.3	0	- 0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.0	7.1	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	24.4	24.6	25.8	- 0.2	- 1.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.9	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	3.5	3.7	4.8	- 0.2	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.2	2.3	0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	18.7	18.7	19.2	0	- 0.5
Gen. Mdse., App. & Acc.	3.5	3.5	3.3	0	+ 0.2
Food Stores	2.9	2.9	3.2	0	- 0.3
Auto. Dlrs. & Serv. Sta.	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0
Other Retail Trade	10.5	10.6	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.7	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Banking	1.5	1.6	1.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
SERVICES	18.4	18.5	20.1	- 0.1	- 1.7
GOVERNMENT	13.2	13.6	13.7	- 0.4	- 0.5
Federal	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
State and Local	12.2	12.6	12.7	- 0.4	- 0.5
State	4.4	4.7	5.0	- 0.3	- 0.6
Local	7.8	7.9	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural employment in Lafayette, estimated at 90,000 for July, decreased by 1,700 workers from June's level and by 9,500 from the July a year ago level.

Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the bulk of the decrease. It stood at 85,100 for this month, down 1,300 from the previous month and 8,300 less than July of 1985.

Manufacturing reflected a smaller decrease of 400 from June and 1,200 from July of 1985.

The only other noticeable charge was in government. The decrease is of a seasonal nature due to decreases in education.

Retail trade should increase due to back-to-school shopping. Unemployment is expected to decrease somewhat as many students in the labor force return to school.

LAKE CHARLES AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	55.3	56.2	59.5	- 0.9	- 4.2
MANUFACTURING	8.6	8.6	9.0	0	- 0.4
Durable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0
Lumber & Wood Products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Other Durable Goods	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0
Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.9	8.3	0	- 0.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0	- 0.1
Chemical & Pet. Products	7.1	7.1	7.4	0	- 0.3
Other Nondurable Goods	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
MINING	1.7	1.8	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
CONSTRUCTION	3.0	3.2	4.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.8	3.8	4.3	0	- 0.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14.5	14.7	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.9	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Retail Trade	11.7	11.8	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Gen. Mdse., App. & Acc.	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	- 0.1
Auto Dlrs. & Serv. Sta.	1.3	1.4	1.3	- 0.1	0
Eating & Drinking Places	3.9	3.9	3.6	0	+ 0.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0
Banking	1.1	1.0	1.1	+ 0.1	0
SERVICES	10.2	10.5	11.3	- 0.3	- 1.1
Hotels & Other Lodg. Places	0.6	0.7	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Personal Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0
GOVERNMENT	10.8	11.0	11.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Federal	0.6	0.7	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
State and Local	10.2	10.3	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
State	3.5	3.7	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Local	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Employment in the Lake Charles area stood at 55,300, a decrease of 900 from June and 4,200 less than July a year ago.

The majority of the decrease was in the nonmanufacturing segment. A 900 decrease was noted from the previous month and 3,800 less than July of 1985.

Manufacturing showed very little change.

Government reflected a small decrease because of educational summer vacancies.

The vitality of the economy of Lake Charles appears to be picking up with the news of an airplane refurbishing plant locating here.

The unemployment rate should decline somewhat as summer job seekers abandon their search for work and return to school.

MONROE AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	55.8	55.0	55.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
MANUFACTURING	7.6	7.6	7.3	0	+ 0.3
Durable Goods	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	+ 0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Other Durable Goods	2.2	2.2	2.1	0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.0	0	+ 0.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0
Chemical & Allied Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.4	0	+ 0.2
MINING	0.4	0.4	0.6	0	- 0.2
CONSTRUCTION	4.2	4.0	3.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.6	2.6	2.8	0	- 0.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	15.7	15.5	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	11.5	11.4	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Gen. Mdse., App. & Acc.	3.6	3.5	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Auto Dealers & Serv. Sta.	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	2.8	2.8	3.3	0	- 0.5
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	4.5	4.5	4.4	0	+ 0.1
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	- 0.1
SERVICES	11.5	11.4	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Hotels & Other Lodg. Places	0.8	0.8	0.6	0	+ 0.2
Personal Services	0.6	0.6	0.5	0	+ 0.1
Health Services	4.6	4.6	4.5	0	+ 0.1
GOVERNMENT	9.3	9.0	10.5	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Federal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0
State and Local	8.7	8.4	9.9	+ 0.3	- 1.2
State	3.6	3.3	3.8	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Local	5.1	5.1	6.1	0	- 1.0

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 800 to an estimated 55,800 during mid-July. This was an increase of 200 over the same period a year ago.

Manufacturing was unchanged for the month with an estimated 7,600 workers.

Nonmanufacturing, estimated at 48,200, was 800 above the June estimate. Construction, estimated at 4,200, was 200 above the June estimate. Wholesale and retail trade rose by 200 to an estimated 15,700. Services experienced a minimal increase of 100 workers. Government rose by 300 to an estimated 9,300, reflecting the hiring of youths in higher educational facilities during the summer. All other segments were unchanged.

Total employment in the area rose as unemployment declined due primarily to the hiring of youths for the summer months. Over the next 60 days employment should remain relatively stable while unemployment is expected to decline slightly.

NEW ORLEANS AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	510.5	512.2	535.2	- 1.7	-24.7
MANUFACTURING	42.7	43.1	45.5	- 0.4	- 2.8
Durable Goods	20.8	20.9	22.8	- 0.1	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.5	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.9
Machinery	2.6	2.5	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	11.7	11.6	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Ship and Boatbuilding & Repairing	7.6	7.5	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Other Durable Goods	1.9	2.0	1.9	- 0.1	0
Nondurable Goods	21.9	22.2	22.7	- 0.3	- 0.8
Food & Kindred Products	6.7	6.9	6.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	- 0.2
Paper & Allied Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0	0
Printing & Publishing	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.5	0	- 0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	4.6	4.6	4.6	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.4	0.5	0	- 0.1
MINING	16.3	17.1	19.7	- 0.8	- 3.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	15.7	16.5	19.2	- 0.8	- 3.5
CONSTRUCTION	25.2	24.5	27.7	+ 0.7	- 2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	43.6	43.1	45.9	+ 0.5	- 2.3
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.1	0	- 0.2
Water Transportation	13.3	13.6	13.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	138.2	139.8	139.8	- 1.6	- 1.6
Wholesale Trade	33.0	33.2	35.7	- 0.2	- 2.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	19.3	19.5	21.4	- 0.2	- 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	13.7	13.7	14.3	0	- 0.6
Retail Trade	105.2	106.6	104.1	- 1.4	+ 1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	33.2	32.9	33.5	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Banking	7.8	7.7	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
SERVICES	127.5	128.1	131.7	- 0.6	- 4.2
GOVERNMENT	83.8	83.6	91.4	+ 0.2	- 7.6
Federal	15.9	15.7	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
State and Local	67.9	67.9	75.6	0	- 7.7
State	20.2	20.1	21.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Local	47.7	47.8	54.2	- 0.1	- 6.5

NEW ORLEANS AREA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**
All MANUFACTURING	$441.45	$419.76	$427.00	40.5	39.6	40.9	$10.90	$10.60	$10.44
Durable Goods	385.68	376.05	398.93	38.3	38.1	41.0	10.07	9.87	9.73
Stone, Clay, & Glass Pdts.	337.24	362.73	396.83	35.8	36.9	40.7	9.42	9.83	9.75
Fabricated Metal Products	304.58	282.00	483.39	31.4	30.0	52.6	9.70	9.40	9.19
Ship & Boatbuilding and Repairing	395.37	379.61	361.44	38.8	38.5	36.0	10.19	9.86	10.04
Nondurable Goods	495.01	459.31	453.81	42.6	40.9	40.7	11.62	11.23	11.15
Food & Kindred Products	324.79	294.44	315.47	40.7	37.7	38.1	7.98	7.81	8.28
Apparel & Other Textile Pdts.	163.01	160.88	136.50	28.3	27.5	25.0	5.76	5.85	5.46
Paper & Allied Products	463.89	432.35	442.04	47.0	45.8	48.1	9.87	9.44	9.19
Printing & Publishing	388.87	380.63	364.73	39.6	39.2	41.4	9.82	9.71	8.81
Chemicals & Allied Pdts.	673.55	660.53	696.43	44.4	44.6	44.7	15.17	14.81	15.58

Data in the average earnings table are for approximately 28,600 production workers and are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect overtime, late shift work and incentive rates.

NEW ORLEANS AREA

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

Total nonagricultural employment in the New Orleans LMA in July moved down to 510,500 a level 1,700 below June. The decrease was spread through several industry divisions and could have been larger if not for the settlement of a labor dispute. Since July of 1985, total nonagricultural employment lost 24,700 workers, with every industry division finding it necessary to reduce employment levels. Total nonagricultural employment now stands at the lowest level since February of 1979.

Manufacturing employment totaled 42,700 in July, down 400 from the previous month. Stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metal products, other durable goods and printing and publishing all decreased 100 over the month due to lessened business activity in the area. Also, food and kindred products decreased 200 with a seasonal downturn in seafood processing. However, increased hiring in area shipyards caused transportation equipment and machinery to increase 100 over the previous month. Compared to one year ago, manufacturing employment was down 2,800 employees.

In mining, the downtrend of the past year persisted, reducing this very important sector of the area economy to the lowest level since April of 1979. Retail trade was lowered by decreases mostly in employment by food stores and miscellaneous stores. Wholesale trade moved down in the durable goods sector. Water transportation dropped to the lowest level in more than ten years. The settlement of a labor dispute prevented a decrease in public utilities. Services reflected summer downward adjustments in private educational services. More favorably, construction pushed up as contractors took advantage of the best part of the year for outside work. Finance and real estate added workers. Changes in government were mainly seasonal, with hires of summer workers in administrative services offsetting a normal summer downturn in public educational services.

Production workers in the area earned an average of $441.45 a week in July, up $21.69 from last month's average. Average weekly hours increased 54 minutes and average hourly earnings increased $0.30. Compared to one year ago, weekly earnings are up $14.45.

Estimated unemployment in July moved down to 61,500, a level 6,700 below June. A decline in the number of entrants and re-entrants into the labor force was partly responsible. Joblessness presently comprises 10.5 percent of the labor force compared to 11.5 percent in June and 11.6 percent in July of last year. The July rate was somewhat lower than the state rate of 12.8 percent, but much higher than the comparable national rate of 7.0 percent. Beneficiaries of regular unemployment insurance totaled 18,283. Approximately 42.0 percent of the claimants were nonwhite; about 34.0 percent were female.

Nonagricultural employment in the coming months is expected to benefit from seasonal factors along with gains of a longer range nature. Very favorable, new retail complexes opening in the area will boost employment in retail trade. Both public and private educational services will pull back up from the mid-summer low. But changes in total employment will be strongly affected by developments in the oil and gas industry, the port, tourism, and manufacturing. Unemployment is expected to show some overall decrease as many entrants and re-entrants withdraw from the labor force to return to school.

SHREVEPORT AREA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands by Industry)

	July 1986*	June 1986**	July 1985**	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	130.8	131.9	142.0	- 1.1	-11.2
MANUFACTURING	18.4	18.5	22.8	- 0.1	- 4.4
Durable Goods	13.5	13.7	18.0	- 0.2	- 4.5
Lumber and Wood Products	0.8	0.8	0.7	0	+ 0.1
Metals and Machinery	7.9	8.0	12.3	- 0.1	- 4.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1.9	2.0	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Inc. Electrical	6.0	6.0	10.1	0	- 4.1
Other Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Good	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0	- 0.1
Printing & Publishing	1.4	1.3	1.4	+ 0.1	0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0	- 0.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.5	0	+ 0.3
MINING	3.5	3.6	4.8	- 0.1	- 1.3
CONSTRUCTION	8.2	7.3	8.8	+ 0.9	- 0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.8	7.9	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	30.8	31.3	34.3	- 0.5	- 3.5
Wholesale Trade	7.9	8.0	9.2	- 0.1	- 1.3
Retail Trade	22.9	23.3	25.1	- 0.4	- 2.2
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	8.0	7.9	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
SERVICES	30.5	30.2	31.2	+ 0.3	- 0.7
GOVERNMENT	23.6	25.2	23.4	- 1.6	+ 0.2
Federal	4.5	4.5	4.4	0	+ 0.1
State and Local	19.1	20.7	19.0	- 1.6	+ 0.1
State	7.7	7.7	7.0	0	+ 0.7
Local	11.4	13.0	12.0	- 1.6	- 0.6

SHREVEPORT AREA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**	July '86*	June '86**	July '85**
11 MANUFACTURING	$387.18	$404.45	$407.72	37.7	38.3	38.5	$10.27	$10.56	$10.59
Lumber and Wood Products	238.12	231.87	221.03	39.1	39.3	39.4	6.09	5.90	5.61
Metals and Machinery	369.41	424.51	367.07	38.4	40.2	36.2	9.62	10.56	10.14
Food and Kindred Products	292.59	301.79	302.17	39.7	40.4	41.0	7.37	7.47	7.37
Printing and Publishing	292.67	283.98	284.77	32.7	30.8	33.7	8.95	9.22	8.45
Petroleum and Coal Products	519.72	523.71	513.77	42.6	45.5	43.8	12.20	11.51	11.73

Data in the average earnings table are for approximately 13,300 production workers and are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect overtime, late shift work and incentive rates.

SHREVEPORT AREA

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TRENDS

The total nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimate for the Shreveport area continues the downward trend. The current estimate of 130,800 is down from 131,900 in June and shows a substantial 11,200 loss since July of 1985. Manufacturing employment at 18,400 is nearly unchanged from 18,500 last month, but shows a drop from 22,800 in July, 1985. The nonmanufacturing employment estimate of 112,400 is down from 113,400 in June and 119,200 in July, 1985.

Employment gains in construction, finance, insurance and real estate, and services from June to July were not enough to overcome the employment losses that occurred in other segments of nonmanufacturing.

Job losses continue in mining. Employment is down from 3,600 in June to 3,500 in July and well below the July, 1985 estimate of 4,800. There were additional job losses in transportation and public utilities, trade, and government. Further reductions in public school personnel for the summer months has dropped total government employment from 25,200 in June to 23,600 in July.

In the Shreveport LMA an estimated 13,300 production workers in manufacturing had average weekly earnings of $387.18, down from $404.45 last month and $407.72 one year ago. These production workers averaged 37.7 hours per week, down from 38.3 last month and 38.5 in July, 1985. The average hourly earnings moved down to $10.27, a decline from $10.56 in June and $10.59 one year ago.

The current civilian labor force for the labor area is 162,000, with 143,800 employed and 18,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate is 11.2 percent, compared with 12.8 percent for the state and a 7.0 percent rate for the unadjusted U.S. labor force.

Seasonal gains are expected to brighten the economic outlook for the area. Retail trade will benefit from back-to-school sales and local government employment will increase as the new school year begins. Total unemployment for this area should fall below the 18,000 level during the next thirty days.